CONDITIONS HERE RIPE FOR HOUSING LOAN LAW

Plan for Furnishing Poor with Sanitary Homes Is Urged Strongly-Works Well in Some European and South American Countries.

By EDITH ELMER WOOD.

Thirty years ago the conditions in which working people in England were forced to live were recognized as intolerable. The houses were unsanitary in themselves and rendered doubly so by the overcrowding which high rents made unavoidable. In 1884 the royal commission on housing of the working classes was appointed to investigate conditions and suggest remedies. The work was done with characteristic thoroughness, and the housing of the working classes act passed by Parliament in 1890 was the result. This epoch-making piece of legislation gave local health authorities power to condemn not only the individual unsanitary house, but whole areas, the general character of which was adjudged unsanitary. But it went much further. Municipalities and even rural authorities were permitted to enter the real estate business by buildrural authorities were permitted to enter the real estate business by building and renting workingmen's homes. And finally, to make possible the realization of these far-reaching plans, the national government was authorized to lean money at a low rate of interest on mortgage security for the loan of government money for workingmen's homes. Switzerland and Roumania, too poor to loan-money, remit taxes to building associations. The two most progressive of South American countries, Argentina and Chile, followed the example of Europe. The home, par excelence of advanced democracy, New Zealand, has its housing loan law. Our neighbor, Ontario, is the latest to acquire one. Isn't it about time the United States were waking up? ilding of workingmen's homes, either to the local authorities above mentioned or to noncommercial building associations that would undertake to has begun. The Borland-Pomerene bill

gave it its present form. There is still an active controversy in England on using policy, but the dispute now ges between the advocates of municrages between the advocates of municipal housing and the advocates of building through socities. Nobody nowadays questions the principle that the credit of the government should be used to improve living conditions. No one wants to do away with government loans. The spine of the principal auptions of the color of th question is only: Do the municipal au-thorities or building associations make better and more economical use of them? They have seen whole areas like the no-torious Whitechapel district of London, estion is only: Do the municipal aunarrow alleys and crowded rookeries had long been a breeding-place of disease and crime, transformed into a of broad thoroughfares and selfrespecting workingmen's sanitary homes. They have seen co-operative associations of workingmen construct beautiful subunities for themselves. They have seen the slums of Liverpool and

Fixture in Great Britain. Government housing loans have come

to stay in Great Britain.

Meanwhile, Germany has been struggling with the same problem along simcity of Ulm began building houses for the le lowed suit. It was an easy step from not only forescen, but provided for. building for municipal laborers to build. Forty years of agitation to do away

Awakening Has Begun There are signs that the awakening

carry out the same idea.

Of course, there was a cry raised of paternalism and even of socialism. Reams were written to prove that the country was on the brink of ruin Our British cousins hate innovations to a British cousins hate innovations to a degree that it is hard for us to realize. British cousins nate innovations degree that it is hard for us to realize. It has to be a very good innovation, indeed, that stands any show with them.

What hapened with regard to housing North act of ISSO was several times sociations. The act of ISSO was several times it led by charter to 5 per cent dividends. It has been introduced in both houses of Congress by the chairmen of the District committees and has every prospect of being enacted into law. But in that It has been introduced in both houses of Congress by the chairmen of the District committees and has every prospect of being enacted into law. But in that It has been introduced in both houses of Congress by the chairmen of the District committees and has every prospect of being enacted into law. But in that it least the committees and has every prospect of being enacted into law. But in that case, what is to become of the II,226 people who will be turned out of the alleys? The alley bill directs the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close one-bousing conditions. But speculative or housing conditions. But speculative or even commercial in their character, they cannot be.

are established in Washington, all the States of the Union soon will have housing loan laws of their own.

This is the local situation. It is always well to look before we leap. Fail-

ure to do so in the case of the Kenyo a red light bill resulted in a popular out burst of hysteria which is still fresh in our memory. The question of what was to be done with the women of the segre gated district apparently occurred to no one until the bill actually had passed both Houses, and the President had to be besought to withhold his signature to give mass meetings and public ap lic welfare is neither intelligent nor eco nomical, and after so striking a lesson there can be no excuse for repeating the experience on a much larger scale. Floods and earthquakes cannot be foreseen, but the logical consequences of a legislative reform we are advocated, ought to be not only foreseen, but provided for.

airy, can be rented for from \$2 to \$2.25 per month.



with the inhabited alleys of Washington, who now live in one alley room. There culminated last summer in the formation of a Citizens' Committee of Fifty, under whose auspices a bill was drawn up which received the indorsement of the District Commissioners and the approval tenth of the inhabited alleys in the Dis trict for purposes of residence each year for ten years. It makes provision for the compensation of the owners, but none for the rehousing of the tenants. It means that 1,100 of the most helpless section of the community-more than a regiment of derelicts, including old people and young children, victims of industrial ac-cidents and alley-bred diseases—will be turned out of their homes yearly for the rents on the streets now, will they be able to then?

of vacant houses will drop their rents to meet the needs of the evicted alley dwellers? Won't the effect of the suddenly increased demand for cheap houses on the streets inevitably be to raise the rents? And the result will be unspeakable overcrowding of the few cheap houses vacant on the streets. The fam-ily which now has an \$5 or \$5 four-room siley house to itself will have to share a similar \$15 house on the street with another family. The widow who keeps another family. The widow who keeps lies actually is piled on the sidewalks, her little flock of four or five together and children crying with cold, before we in two alley rooms by dint of much washing and ironing, will have to crowd them into one room on the street. And what of the unfortunates on the lowest rung year's leeway (granting it exists) too seventeen per thousand; in the alleys it was twenty-eight. The tuberculosis death rate in the alleys was twice as high as that for colored persons living on the situation? The results can be foreseen as that for colored persons living on the situation? The results can be foreseen as that for colored persons living on the situation? The results can be foreseen as that for colored persons living on the situation? The results can be foreseen as that for colored persons living on the situation? The results can be foreseen as that for colored persons living on the situation? The results can be foreseen as that for colored persons living on the situation? The results can be foreseen as the alleys was twice as high as the clearly as the dawn of tomorrow. Is a street.

made an investigation and reported 600 vacant houses renting at \$15 per month and under. Unfortunately that included alley houses. We do not know what proportion they constitute, but certainly more than half. Last year the writer took part in a survey of four populous and centrally located alleys, in which one-sixth of the houses were found to be vacant. If that proportion obtains for the city, there would be 500 vacant alley houses. Be that as it may, there are mighty few empty houses on the street renting for less than \$15, and most of those few are either in the last stages of dilapidation or so inaccessibly placed as to be prohibitive to working p or the owner is not willing to lease them to colored tenants. And colored people form, of course, more than nine-tenths of the alley population. So that, to sum up, the most that a sanguine pe are probably enough vacant houses in the city, counting those in the other alleys to care for the little army that will

But how about the other nine years? Houses cannot be built overnight. Plans cannot be drawn in a day. Suitable land has to be purchased. Building societies have to be organized. And first of all we have to get the legislation. Must we wait till the furniture of homeless families actually is piled on the sidewalks.

There, much to give ourselves where such ap-Four, palling possibilities of human Elsery are aleep-involved?

better than they have now? If such an should label it brutality. Who are these alley people, anyhow? A few are vicious, to be sure, a larger number are shiftless or intemperate, but the great majority are simply unfortunate. In many, many instances we find a widow or a deserted instances we find a widow or a deserted wife supporting a little family by washing or scrubbing. Sometimes it is a case of old people, whose working days are past. Sometimes the husband and father has been incapacitated by liness or accident. Often it is tuberculosis; sometimes blindness or crippling rheumatism.

There are only two reserve for delays

There are only two reasons for doing away with the inhabited alleys-first, the good of the people living in them and, sec-ond, the good of the community. The of the helpless people we are forcing out first clearly will not be accomplished of the only homes they know. when we subject them to the inevitable hardship of moving, unless we give them radically better homes at equally low rentals. As to the second, the tax payer may well be pardoned if he hesitates before putting his hand in his pocket to compensate all the owners of alley prop-erty, if the result is only the transfer of slum conditions—centers of physical and moral contagion—from the alleys to the

What is the solution then? To defeat the alley bill? Leave things as they are? Heaven forbid! Don't we know our les-son yet? The ghastly death rate of the The figures about tuberculosis and infant mortality? About arrests and

ROOMING HOUSES IN MUNICH, GERMANY, where single apartments, all light and Good of People Living in Them, and Welfare of Community at Large, Demand Abolition of Capital's Inhabited Alleys.

tions are worse. Last winter and apring the writer made a house-to-house survey of four centrally located, densely populated alleys with a total population of 50. There the death rate for 1912 was fifty-one-three times the death rate on the streets. The tuberculosis death rate was three times that for the general colored population of Washington and ten times that of the white population. It is equal to the total death rate from all causes in the city of Chicago. In the worst of these four alleys the death rate was seventy-eight per thousand. Such conditions are almost unbelievable. These people are dying like sheep. That is the appeal of humanity. And whether we like it or not our fortunes are all bound up together. These are the people who wash our clothes and tend our babies. This is the appeal of self-interest.

Suggestion of Example.

Jacob Riis well said, "You can't raise people in pig styes and then expect them to act like men." You can't put them in houses without bath tubs or running water and expect them to be clean. You can't put them under leaky roofs and within damp walls and expect them to keep healthy. You can't force four families or even two (and I know cases of six) to use lockless (in some cases doorless) shed toilets and retain their self-respect. You can't cut off a group of people from the life of the community and from the stimulus of public opinion.

less of even two tand I know cases of six) to use lockless (in some cases door-less) shed toilets and retain their self-respect. You can't cut off a group of people from the life of the community and from the stimulus of public opinion. from the eye of the policeman and the health inspector and the mere passer-by, and shut it up in an interior alley, without a noteworthy lowering of standards. The people of the alleys are, as a class, peculiarly suspectible to the suggestion of example, especially unable to resist the templation that seeks them out. The bad effect of five or ten vicious individuals on a hundred well-meaning but weak persons, when all are shut up together in an alley, is infinitely greater than it would be if all were living on the open street. One-half the children born in the alleys are illegitimate. Madison alley hast year furnished 3 arrests from a popula-tion of 30 men, women and children. No, the alleys have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Wash-

ington has been struggling to get rid of them since the early 70's. The time has come to do it. The modern conscience recoils from alley conditions. The inhabited alley must go. But year by year as we close the alleys to human habita-tion, we must provide modern sanitary homes elsewhere, and have them ready.

Capital Can Be Model.

Thus and thus only can Washington solve her alley problem. Thus and thus only can she become a model for the other cities of the nation. Granting that the alleys must go and

the alley people must be provided with good, cheap homes (not makeshifts), what is to be the method? Shall we leave it to business initiative? Does supply automatically correspond to demand? Not here, for the double requirement of quality and cheapness deprives the pro-position of all attractiveness to the in-vestor. It has been demonstrated that vestor. It has been demonstrated that not explained that I was studying hous-four rooms and a bath and gas range ing conditions and collecting data in the cannot be rented at file a month and pay hope that Congress would do something illegitimacy?

In 1912 the death rate among people
Blying on the streets of Washington was

The margin of profit is too small for the business man. Shall we trust to private philanthropy? Last summer, in the philanthropy? height of enthusiasm over the alley campaign, with the stimulus of Mrs. Wilson's presence at meetings and her name at the head of the list, the eloquence and

fer in an overcrowded or unsanitary en-vironment. Not every one can pay a commercially profitable prige for a sani-tary home. Hence it is the duty of the State by elimination of the element of profit to provide sanitary homes at cost for this submerged section of the populafor this submerged section of the popula-tion until the happy time comes when no section of the population is submerged.

Not Pauperizing Scheme.

Note that I say at cost. It is not a pauperizing scheme. It is not charity, but legitimate public a legitimate public service. Another beauty of it is that it lays no burden on the taxpayer. It takes not I cent out of the public treasury. It is a use of the community credit for the community swelfare. A quart of a century's trial weitare. A quart of a century's trial on a large scale has shown how prac-tical it is. What Great Britain and Ger-many, what Ontario and Argentina can do for their working people, who shall say that we are unable to accomplish? And if it did require a money outlay (which it does not) would it not be better, would it not show a truer sense of values, would it not be fundamentally decenter if we went without parks and conuments and even without and churches, until it -build be truthfuilt said that no family in our com-

The alleys must go. They have been a byword and a reproach to Washington for more than a generation. But we must not forget the second part of the for more than a generation. But we must not forget the second part of the jeb. I wish I had the eloquence to picture to your eyes as it is pictured to my memory the form of an old colored woman standing in the doorway of her alley home. She had been showing me patiently answering the many questions I put to her-questions that would have been unpardonable impertinence if I had hopeful about it, but answered my questions with patient courtesy until a den fear struck her as I was leaving. In a voice trembling with earnestness, sha laid a wrinkled old hand on my arm. "What is it you-all is figurin' to do? at meetings, the eloquence and out of our homes here les'n they gives magnetism of Mrs. Archibald out of our homes here les'n they gives Hopkins raised \$14,000 or \$15,000 for model us somethin' better—and we cayn't pay houses to be built by the Sanitary Hous-1 more rent n'what we's payin' now."

"Smokes" Not Barred in the Woman's University Club of New York.

JOHN D., JR., NOT IDLE

Son of Wealthiest Man One of Busi est and Most Efficient of Social Workers.

By GOTHAM-KNICKERBOCKER,

New York, March 14.-Just off Fifth avenue, in the wonderful new section of town which is growing up around the Grand Central terminal, is the Women's University Club. At 106 East Forty-sec-ond street, to be precise, its nine neat stone stories loom up briskly. I was convoyed thither by a Smith College al-

"Oh, dear me, how distressing!" she ex "Oh, dear me, how distressing:" she ex-claimed at the entrance. I had thrown away about half of one of my favorite cigars. "You don't think we'd be as in-hospitable as that?" she continued.

Men guests are always privileged to smoke here. We can, too, though few of So I lit up a fresh one and we invaded

e sacred precincts.
'Each section is furnished by a different college," explained Miss Smith. "We did the library on the third floor. Vas-sar, the living room on the fourth floor. Barnard the reception room on the first floor, the 'U' of Chicago, the dressing room on the first floor, Wells gave the

Building Cost \$300,000.

This was certainly a real club, But was a different atmosphere than that of a man's club. Everything was bright and sunny. The man's club is dull and somber. Here the furnishings gay and warm, positively cheerful the blues, but a place to while away a fit of But let me get some statistics out of my system. The building cost \$390,000. It has innumerable dressing years \$390,000. has innumerable dressing rooms, a mani-cure and hairdressing parlor and a root garden where tea will be served in sum-There are forty-three chambers, of mer. There are forty-three chambers, or which twenty are reserved for transients. The entire eighth floor is a big symmasium with shower bath and so on.

We were on the beautiful second floor, where from a balcony one may look upon tasty mahogany furniture and recessed white. The effect is gray and old

don't think this clob will break up the mes," I observed sincerely. "That the wife and mother ought to come back to father and children with a new bundle of sunshine after an hour or so

John D., Jr., Social Worker.

in his life. Any regular preacher who could write and deliver a sermon as well as John D., jr., would soon become faous and have an important charge.

But John D., jr., is barred from an op-portunity which is open to you and me. He can never be President of the United

which were made for the great Chines Emparor, Kang-hi, under whom the as

That band of ruffians, the New York Stock Exchange brokers, ripped a young man's clothes to shreds recently and sen him flying into New street, their back alley, with scarcely enough apparel to conceal his nakedness as required by law. It happened this way. He is a brother of his brother that a casual glance does not

Thinking to have a little fun by break change and by smashing a cherished tra tenders at the New street entrance

to observe him closely.

A whispered conference and then the pack fell upon him. Off came his hat, then his collar and coat, and when he finally emerged there was little of respectable in his appearance.

olly, the veteran on the main door The intruder hadn't passed through this way, but the wag told Connolly he had. The old man was much distressed, espe-

EDUCATOR TO VISIT CAPITAL

Special Cable to The Washington Hersid.

Berlin, March 14.—Boston, Washington, and other Eastern cities are about to receive a visit from Dr. Carlo Bertling, one of the directors of the Amerika Institute, who sailed Wednesday from Hamburg on the Imperator.

There used to be an idea current that the son of a very rich man could not be good for anything. Some day when I with men interested in the German have an industrious streak I will name over for you a few of the sons of notable.

There used to be an idea current that dash to Chicago.

"I shall have a number of conference with men interested in the German American educational exchange," sale over for you a few of the sons of notable.

is about the farthest from that legendary horror, the "idle rich," that could be im-Aside from what he is able to do with his money, he personally works hard in churches and Sunday schools every week

He personally goes outside the church into the unsavory corners and does so-ciological work which is so utterly unlike that of the typical kid gloved reformer that it defies ridicule.

States. His father's money is too great a handicap. His own skyscraper man-sion with express and local elevators, is an absolute bar.

an absolute bar.

By the way, John D, has a new claim to fame just now. He is the first Rockefeller to patronize art extensively. For \$55,000 he secured twenty Chinese porcelains, known as the "Black Hawthorns," of ceramics probably reached the great-est development in the history of civil-

Lesson of 'Change.

distinguish them. ing one of the strictest rules of the exdition, he ran the gauntlet of the door-These men pride themselves on knowing every member of the exchange by his gait, shape, voice, and face. But in he went. He wandered about the big floor for many minutes. Then somebody who knew his brother especially well

One of the wags went around to John

cially when the joker added:
"You'll let in Sam Untermyer next."

on the Imperator.
Dr. Bertling will remain in America about a month and may make a short dash to Chicago.
"I shall have a number of conferences

men of wealth who are taking part in the leadership of New York activities. But right now I will mention one example. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. With a father so rich that he makes men with an income of a million a year seem only comfortably fixed, John D., pr. LETTER TO WASHINGTON WOMAN TELLS OF UPRISING Hopking raised \$14,990 or \$15,000 for men houses to be built by the Sanitary Houses to be built

In Quaint English She Describes Fete

Russia Draws from Peasantry Demand for Stronger Defensive Policy, in spite Higher Taxes.

An interesting account of the uprising of tre peasants of Sweden in favor o effective national defense against Russia. which brought out the address of the King of Sweden to the thousands who came to Stockholm and thereby caused the liberal manager of the Swedish Parliament to criticise the King for transcending his constitutional prerogatives is found in a private letter from a young Swedish girl of high social standing to ton woman. It is dated Sunday, Febru ary, 8, and is in quaint English. Afte

the personal part the letter continues: "The air is electric of politics nowa days. O! I wish! I wish! you had beer here now. You have the right historica feeling to estimate, what has happene in our Stockholm these days. I know you would have loved it. Your eyes would have filled with tears at the sight-you couldn't help it. I am not able to express the occurences of these days, but I must try to tell something of it. It is politic,

"If you look at a map of Europe, the situation of Sweden will tell you some-thing. It shuts Russia out from the North Sea, a part of the Atlantic Ocean. That is the content of the Swedish his tory too. Sweden has been an outpost to the Western civilization, to protect it against the Slavic, the Asiatic one, that Russia represents. Ages ago in the fif-teen, sixteen century the Swedish fought successfully. I should love to tell you those old achievements dear to my heart. Sweden then had the Baltic provinces, too. Charles XII lost them to Russia in too. Charles XII lost them to Russia in the 1700 after a long fight; but the European states didn't see the Slavic danger, they didn't only left him to fight Russia alone, they were shortsighted enough to keep to his enemies and then they indirect helped Russia to its growing greatness they now regret to late! England, Hanover, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Poland all profited by the Swedish engagement, in fight against Russia by also attacking it. In the Napoleon days Sweden, East Finland, and Russia krept thus mearer, nearer the real Sweden!

"The last Russian war was that one 1800, and after that time we have had

nearer, nearer the real Sweden!

"The last Russian war was that one isse, and after that time we have had a century of peace. That has been a custom now that has fulled many of our people over that vain hopes that Russian never may try to get to the North Sea with the valuable harbour of that sea (never frozen, thanks to the Gulf stream). that Russia never will put out its hands after the North of Sweden (the most

Europe).

"A great party of our people thinks that the other great powers. England and Germany, never will aloud Russia to conquer us. That party preach then, that our country must keep to a neutrality, not spend the money on a strong defense, but on social improvements. That party is the liberal one, and that is new in the malority of our Parliament. majority of our Parliament.

"Then, of course, we, too, have the so-cial democrats element, that babbles about universal disarmament—the laborer—brotherhood against the moneyed men, but they are not very numerous in all Now, the many Russian spies have waken some and the people in whole is in reality patriotic. Last year when the Libera Parliament declared that we were no able to enlarge the royal navy, eighteen millions were collected in three months as a voluntary contribution

"Rich and poor showed then many traits of a beautiful patriotism. I remember the girls in my school. Some painted cards and sold and a little girl had her milk teeth taken out she used to get some ore if she was brave. Eighteen millions is a pretty som nour country with its is a pretty sum in our country with its five or six millions inhabitants, lacking the American fortunes.
"Now the defense is again the question

of the day.

"The Liberal ministry is going to make a proposition in the Parliament about a new army organization. It has been much about it in the newspapers. The liberal ones talking about the heavy taxes and the impossibility to charge the poor people with larger. Imagine what happens. ens.
"The peasants, the slow silent part of

the nation, want to say their strong, downright words. As they in old days had kept to their King, one of them got the idea now. "We peasants in the Swedish country will walk to our King and tell him that we are eager to give our money and our sons, that we may keep for us and our children's children the country in the

North, where the bones to rest.

"And thus without much agitation, without one even knows how, the call is old among the peasantry.

"To the King! Let us go to the King

And the day before yesterday, Friday the sixth of February, the peasants came and I was the witness of one of the most remarkable events, no similar occasion remarkable events, no similar occasion either in the Swedish or in the Europea history. Imagine one-tenth of all self-existent farmers leaves their homes in parts of the country, makes week-long Journeys to come and ask not the deliverance, but the aggravation of their deliverance, but the aggravation of their burden of taxes. There were more of them, who wanted to come, but they couldn't receive more in Stockholm. The others send their fellow-feeling by wire. "Thus come the one extra train after the other the day and night before and the whole Stockholm was busy to receive them and belighted.

Fear of Possible Invasion by precious part of our country, thanks its Occasion Is Made Week-long Demonstration by Simple People Coming from All

The grand day it was a holiday in Stockwhole town was flagged.

ame from all parts of the town six and came from all parts of the town six and six with their old standards and ban-ners to gather in the royal palace yard and in all places all round the palace. "I saw then thousands and ten thou-sands of them pass. You couldn't see more honest faces in the whole world! How solemn, trusty, honest they looked. Many crooked of age and work. Many in old fashtoned pattern! n old-fashioned national dresses. I wis ou could have seen the Dalecartin their leather aprons, sheep pelts, and "I cried! And the stiff, sceptic Stock

Passed by the King and Queen in the grand reception room of the palace. The Queen is very delicate and her doctor wouldn't alloud her to assist, but she answered that she would gladly die after-wards. And she kept out the whole time from Il to 7 o'clock in the evening or the royalty. Long life the republic."

the royalty. Long life the republic."

"In the evening festivals were arranged everywhere. We went to Skansen—you remember the place for the peasant dances—where thousands of peasants were invited. They sang and speeches were held, and I have the fortune to talk to many of them. I wish I could repeat to you some of their terms anyings, out I can't do them justice in English.
"Many, the most, of the farreers had."

olm, and all were out in body, and the

"All peasants from the same country or province collected in a certain church where services was held, and then they

holmers forget themselves, cheered waved and sung patriotic songs. What a sight for the King! He talked to them the grand yard-you remember it? and the royal princess repeated the spe to all who were outside. The round during the royal-speech will never be forgotten by the listeners, neither the aces of the peasants, nearly all had ears in their eyes.
"Afterwards the whole procession

even later. Most wonderful day for the royalty! to see real true confidence and attachment * * in our days when the socialists and even others cry 'Down with

"Many, the most, of the farmers had never been in a big town and their re-marks were precious.
"Don't wonder of my talking so much

yesterday it happened and the town is still full of these country people, and I know you, too, would have felt it down and for Hustrated talks about radium. Nostitz, is a handsome woman, and she know you, too, would never be able to forget its grandeur.

"Now I won't be more profixcal, but I felt compelled to tell you. If! I could translate all the songs now written to the Bondstag or translate the beautiful words of our national song that ends:

"I will live, I will die in the North."

While tango masters are pawing their and pawing their planos. Sorbonne professors are in demand to the mand for Hustrated talks about radii has succeeded in making herself very other scientific subjects in drawing capital, despite the fact that she was noticed upon askance at first because she by giving a matines scientifique," at the Bondstag or translate the beautiful words of our national song that ends:

"I will live, I will die in the North." them and help them. All hotels were the Bondstag or translate the beautiful filled, place were made for them in the words of our national song that ends: barracks, in the schools, in private homes. I will live, I will die in the North!"

EYE AS THEY SHOOT

Chicago's Policewomen Drop Hairpins at Wrestling School; Squeal

as Guns Pop.

Chicago, March H.-Falling hairpins squeals, and "ouches," punctuateed by lice gymnasiums here today. On Chief Gleason's order, the policewomen are being taught jiu-jitsu and the use of fire-

arms as essential to terrorizing the law-less women and men of this city.

The order is accepted as virtually a

no fear when attacking street mobs, and in several cases wrongdoers have seemed to evince a desire to "fall into the arms of the law" rather than forsake their

The big test of the women's squad came a short time ago during the waitresses strike. Several of them were on duty before a boycotted restaurant, and the enraged waitresses fell on them without mercy. Men policemen had to be called. The revolver practice is causing the most trouble. Despite the prayers and

CAPITAL'S UNEMPLOYED NOT TO BE COUNTED

Washington Not Among Seventy-five Cities in Which Census Is to B: Taken.

Although the Industrial Relations Co nission has asked for a police census in seventy-five of the leading cities of the ountry to ascertain the number of unmployed, it 's not probable such an numeration will be made in Washington. The Capital is not an industrial center and the percentage of unemployed here is very small, totaling, it has been estimated by police officials, less than 5.000.

In the cities where the police are making a census, the following questions are asked: How many unemployed are foreigners? What character of work were the unemployed used to? How many are honestly-dooking for work? Where do the unemployed find shelter at night? Were there particular need of such a ensus in Washington, Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, would not hesitate to order his men to under-take the problem, but as the percentage is so very low nere it is not likely a cen-sus will be taken.

marks were precious.

"Don't wonder of my talking so much about it. It was only the day perore yesterday it happened and the town is still full of these country people, and I planes. Sorbonne professors are in deknow you, to, would have felt it down mand for illustrated talks about radi-

HARMONY OF CAPITAL AND LABOR ITS AIM

ing Solution of Less Friction in Commercial World.

How may relations existing between usployer and employe in the nation's in-lustries be made more harmonious without sacrificing the rights or thwarting the legitimate ambitions of either? The United States Commission on In-

visited by the commission are: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Paterson, Seranton, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Wheeling, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, New Orleans, Detroit, Indiamapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Houghton, Milwaukee, Madison, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Trinidad. Dallas or Houston, Los geles, San Francisco, Seattle, Butte, and

exhortations of the teachers, the women cessful effort to maintain harmonious and persist in shutting at least one eye when they pull the trigger. Men or women who can tell of a surthe commission to communicate with its members at Washington and to send in members at Washington and to send in the names of witnesses who are com-petent to testify regarding such efforts. Other fields of inquiry will be entered, however. These include the problems of unskilled labor, such as unemployment, iregularity, and revolutionary labor or-ganizations; the relation of the ourts to labor disputes; vocational education, and the activities of public agencies in enact-ing and enforcing laws for the regula-

the activities of public agencies in enacting and enforcing laws for the regula-tion of industrial relations.

One important subjet to be considered is scientific management and the prob-lem of how to apply it on a basis that is fair both to employers and employes. The first hearing will be held in Wash-ington beginning April 6, on collective ington beginning April 6, on collective bargaining, conciliation, and arbitration. This will be followed by another hearing in Washington, beginning April 12, on efficiency systems and labor. Shortly after the Washington hearings, the commission will hold a public hearing, probably in Chicago, on profit sharing and bonuses. Matters to be made the subjects of special hearings will also be inquired into at the more general hearings in other cities.

in other cities. American Countess Triumphs.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. St. Petersburg, March 14.—One of the few American hostesses of which St. Petersburg boasts is the Countess Nos-"SCIENTIFIC PARTIES" LATEST, titz, nee Booton, who gave a splendid ball last night which was honored by the presence of the Grand Duchess Marie Pawlowna and other members of the im-

perial family. perial family.

The countess, who is the wife of Gen.

Nostity is a handsome woman, and she